

WASHINGTON CITY.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1858.

Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash basis, all accounts for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discontinued. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lippincott, Jr., who is authorized to make collections in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia.

THE TRIUMPHS OF THE ADMINISTRATION AND OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

We shall not connive at or be a party to the escape of the New York Herald from its untenable positions in reference to the triumphs of the administration and "the demoralized, torn, and shattered condition of the democratic party," even as modified by its leading article of the 4th inst., which we transfer to our columns today. What we have said, and what the Herald admits, is that the successes of the administration, so far, have been the solid triumphs of principle over faction; and we now repeat that such victories always inure to the exclusive benefit of the democratic party. The results of the last eight months' experience constitute no exception to this rule; on the contrary, more than in any other series of events connected with our political history has the policy of the party which seeks, by all possible means, to strengthen the bonds of the Union and to cultivate a spirit of friendship and confidence amongst all its members, been vindicated; inasmuch that the opposition are utterly "demoralized, torn, and shattered," even to the extent of being unable to arrange a place of rendezvous, of departure, or to agree even upon a common destination.

When our contemporary admits the success of Mr. Buchanan's administration upon the vital question of principle, we hold that to follow such admission by the declaration that the democratic party, whose faithful representative he is, is "tattered and torn," is an impeachment of the good sense and patriotism of the American people, charging them with either a want of appreciation of what is honest in government, or with a factious opposition to the President himself. We see no evidence of the justice of either of these propositions.

It is true that the administration inherited two or three troublesome questions. We are not disposed to look into their origin or to find fault with those who have had the charge of them. They were of a character essentially difficult to manage, the more difficult because they were in no proper sense political in their nature. They had been thrust upon the democratic party by the fierce demagogues who, through their agency, had sought to overthrow and degrade it. The slavery question had been of near a half-century's growth. Political traders in the North, with a view of enlisting sectional prejudices, and thereby commanding the federal offices through northern majorities, had everywhere proclaimed that it was the purpose of the South to force slavery into the public Territories, even up to the Canadian possessions. This was Mr. Seward's warning at Columbus, Ohio. The democratic party had taken the ground that the people of the place should settle such matters in their own way. In a practical point of view, this principle of adjustment gave all advantages to the North; for the great avenues of emigration to the West were filled by free-State men. But the principle was adopted because it was just, because it was constitutional, because it simply proposed that the people should govern themselves.

Yet it is manifest that in enforcing even such a principle in the midst of great sectional excitement, which could not fail to impair the strength of the democratic party, more or less difficulty would be encountered. It was in meeting and overcoming these difficulties in a great degree that the President achieved a signal triumph, in reference to which the Herald and ourselves agree.

Now, what we claim is that these successes have greatly strengthened the democratic party; also, as we see the present and future, they are not victories, but practical defeats.

In a kindred way, on former occasions, in which the Herald performed a distinguished part, we had met and put down defection in the democratic ranks upon the Wilnot proviso; and again the excitement about the fugitive-slave law in 1850, and the more pervading stampede of 1854 on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the enactment of the Kansas law. In truth, these were steps leading upwards to the culminating follies of 1857-8.

We never should overlook the fact, especially when a new administration comes into power, that there are many members of Congress who, like fruit picked from the popular tree before it is fully ripe, require a good deal of brushing and rubbing to give them even the appearance of maturity and perfection. There are others again who have been so much in the public service as not clearly to understand whether they belong to the State or the State belongs to them. These constitute always a difficult people to get along with, and it is only now and then, on great questions, that it is possible to administer to them those deplorable remedies which alone are of any value. Precisely these political diseases Mr. Buchanan had to prescribe for in meeting the first democratic Congress under his presidency; and it must be confessed, when we recollect the healthy action of the legislative system for the last month of the session, it will be hardly possible to sustain an objection to the medicine administered.

The difference upon political matters between the Herald and the Union is this: We support democratic principles and organizations; the Herald supports democratic principles, and is quite indifferent to organizations. The Herald's position is like one who hears, praises, but refuses to pay the preacher; like saying an act is nobly performed, but denying credit to the performer; in fact, like maintaining the justice of a great principle in government, but insisting that hereafter justice will be showered upon us like rain without human agency. In the army we reward high deeds by promotion; in the pulpit, and in all the professions and relations of life, the same rule prevails; and we would carry it into politics. Besides, political organizations constitute a material part of the machinery of government, and, as the democracy are the only reliable party, the only national, comprehensive, patriotic party, we think it eminently fit and proper that a great national journal like the Herald should be the defender, in a truthful way, of democratic organizations—at least, not mark them as decayed and discredited in the midst of their robust health, energy, and power.

Upon the subject of the possible consolidation of

the opposition, we beg to remind the Herald of the events running through the eight years preceding the election of Mr. Buchanan, when the "slavery question" was not only open but absorbed every other, and to ask, now that negroism seems to be fairly crushed out, upon what principle our contemporary is able to anticipate a union of the forces of the opposition for the great contest of 1860? The Herald refers to the "money question," taking its lessons from the universal prostration of 1840, when every branch of business was depressed, and about three-fourths of the mercantile community were clamorous for the intervention of the government to relieve them of their obligations, and thinks it is possible that the opposition may open the canvass of 1860 upon that issue. At least there should be some parallel between the condition of the country now and in 1840, in order to justify the Herald's conclusions. Besides, in 1840, under the leadership of the gallant Clay, and supported by a powerful and patriotic organization, equally credited in the North and South, the opposition presented a widely different appearance from that which abolitionists exhibit at this day. They claimed to be the national, Union-loving, conservative men of the country. They embraced a large portion of the commercial and wealthy classes; and were successful in fixing the impression upon the country that they were more orderly, law-abiding and "respectable" than the democratic party. But, above all, they were one people—they were not made up of abolitionists, anti-slavery men, native Americans, socialists, Mormons, women's-rights people—in short, the odds and ends of every old broken-down political enterprise of the past, as the opposition now present themselves. To bring such materials together would create another bedlam; they would boil up like the two powders of the scillits, and their effervescence would last about as durable.

THE SEARCH QUESTION AGAIN.

We gave the other day a full report of the debates in Parliament on the subject of search, in order to enable our readers to see what language the ministry of the Earl of Derby would employ in announcing to the British people and the world their submission to the principles of international law on the subject of the equality of the nations upon the high seas maintained by the American government, which submission, in the most explicit and satisfactory terms, had been officially communicated to General Cass by the Earl of Malmesbury. We had previously stated the decision of her Majesty's government on the strength of despatches communicated to the Department of State through Lord Napier, employing substantially the language of those despatches, which was frank, manly, and unequivocal, and we may add, all that this government could ask.

We find, notwithstanding these announcements, and, as we think, the equally satisfactory oral declarations in the House of Commons on the same subject, that our enterprising and usually well-informed contemporary, the New York Herald, continues to express its doubts whether, after all, the government of England has abandoned its ancient claim of visitation, or, in point of fact, has made any substantial concession on this important subject. The Herald seems to regard our notices of this matter as having been based wholly upon the report of the parliamentary debate. In truth, we noted the satisfactory decision of the British ministry long before the arrival in this country of the discussion in the Commons, and on the credit wholly of the correspondence between the two governments.

The Herald has been one of the ablest, most consistent, and powerful advocates of the American construction of the law of nations on the subject of search and visitation; but we venture to say that journal would be quite as easily satisfied with disavowals on the part of England of the claim distinctly laid down by Lord Aberdeen in 1842 in reference to this matter as the present administration—especially so as the question came before the country this time on the strength of the offensive exercise of the claim by British cruisers in our own seas.

We repeat again that England has utterly abandoned the assumed right, and thus closed the controversy.

A CHILLING RESPONSE.

Mr. N. Sargent's Crittenden letter is having a wide circulation. Democratic papers publish it to expose the manner in which the new party is to be organized to overthrow the ancient democracy; republican papers, to ridicule and disavow the movement; while a few of the old-fashioned tariff journals maintain an ominous silence, as if they were pondering carefully the present situation of political affairs. Take it altogether, the public response to Mr. Sargent's programme is anything but encouraging to the success of the movement. What the private responses may be, we, of course, have no means of knowing. It is probable that the result will illustrate the maxim in politics, that parties cannot be manufactured to order, or moulded by individual effort to accomplish an individual purpose. Parties grow up little by little, and acquire strength by proceeding from and resting upon the masses. Those who appear to be leaders are, in fact, but the exponents of the public wishes, are the followers of public sentiment rather than its controllers. Parties build up men; men cannot make parties. If we compare Mr. Sargent's movement by the standard of sound political philosophy, it is easy to perceive that it is destined to be a failure. As a specimen of what the republican papers say of it, we append the comments of the Ohio State Journal, which in most things speaks for Governor Chase:

"In another part of this paper will be found Mr. Nathan Sargent's programme to destroy the republican party, and to elect Buchanan President. It is true, does not contemplate this, but the result will be the defeat of the republicans. A new party is to be formed, the effect of which will be to divide the republicans, and thus secure another triumph of the pro-slavery democracy. Against this new movement we enter our protest. The republican party is a national party—national in its principles and it is only its enemies who charge it with being anything else."

NATIONAL ARMORIES.

An impression exists in many parts of the country that Congress at its late session made provision for the construction of additional armories, under the direction of the War Department. Mr. Secretary Floyd is fairly deluged with letters recommending proper sites, of which there are doubtless many very desirable ones; but it appears that no action by the late Congress was taken on the subject, and the Secretary is therefore without any additional authority. It will be time to consider the fitness of places when the department shall be authorized to make selections from them.

GEN. WILLIAM WALKER. This mysterious and inevitable individual, who seems to be regarded, by a class of our fellow-citizens, as a kind of special Dispensation, and as holding the key to all future progress on the part of the good people of the United States, appeared again, a few days ago, at New Orleans, and gravely told his listeners "that Mr. Buchanan, through his Secretary of War, sent an ambassador to him (Gen. Walker) saying that if he would forego the Nicaragua enterprise and engage in the service of Mexico, and while in that service do some act, such as tearing down the flag of Spain, rendering a war between Spain and Mexico inevitable, he (Walker) would receive the support of the administration."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Three Days Late from Europe—Arrival of the Africa.

New York, July 8.—The Cunard steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 26th, arrived here this morning. The news is generally unimportant. The telegraphic fleet. Parliamentary proceedings had been of an unimportant character. The India bill had passed to a second reading by a large majority. There was later telegraphic news from India and China; but the despatches contained nothing of striking importance. The news was discouraging to the government. But little progress had been made against the rebels since the last report. Shah Jehanpore had been relieved. A small conspiracy had been discovered in the Punjab. The Rajah of Shunda, in Magore, had rebelled. At Canton a general distemper prevailed.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon has been constituted Minister of Algeria, but remains at home.

The debates in the British Parliament on the French free-labor scheme excited considerable indignation in France. At Dantz a fire had destroyed fifty-five houses and warehouses, involving a loss of 1,000,000 thalers. It is reported that Spain has applied to France for support against British pressure in the matter of the slave-trade around the coast of Cuba, and that the application had met with encouragement.

DETAILS OF INDIA NEWS.

Shahjehanpore had been relieved, but was threatened by Nana Sahib. He was, however, repulsed. Lucknow was threatened by Begum with 20,000 men, during Gen. Grant's absence. Sir Colin Campbell had crossed the Ganges. The heat had been intense and the troops in Lucknow were unhealthy. The garrison was reduced to 2,000 infantry. Ordering had crossed the Ganges and threatened the Bombay route, and the rebels had commenced marching to its relief. A conspiracy had been developed in the 4th native infantry in the Punjab. The ringleaders were seized and hung. The Rajah of Shunda, on the Hyderabad, had rebelled, and several skirmishes there were reported.

COMMODITY REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, June 25.—The cotton market for the week opened with little inquiry and weak prices, but subsequently assumed a buoyancy, and closed with an advancing tendency, and an active demand, in consequence of advice by the Northern Light; sales of the week 45,000 bales. The estimated sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters—closing at the following rates:

	Orleans.	Mobila.	Uplands.
Pair	9-16	7-16	4-16
Midling	9-16	7-16	4-16

Stock in port 645,000 bales, including 555,000 of American. The Manchester trade report was more favorable; holders demanding an advance, but prices were unchanged. At Havre *tres ordinaires* closed at 104f. Breadstuffs were dull and nominal. Bullion in the Bank had increased \$114,000. The money market was slightly more stringent; Consols for account 134.

Provisions closed dull and unchanged.

The weather has been favorable to the crops. Richardson, Spencer & Co. report flour very dull, and quotations nominal; Western Canal 20s. a 21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s.; Ohio 21s. a 21s. 6d. Wheat very dull and nominally unchanged; red 5s. 10d. a 6s. 3d.; white 6s. 4d. a 6s. 10d. Corn had a declining tendency; yellow 34s. a 35s.; white 35s. Provisions; best was dull; pork firm; bacon heavy.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barley's circular reports rice heavy.

Spirits turpentine steady at 47s. Linseed oil 32s. 9d. American securities were dull.

Exports of Cotton—Increase in the Receipts—Yellow Fever—Crevasse.

NEW ORLEANS, July 6.—The exports of cotton from this port to Great Britain during the past week show a considerable increase, being 21,000 bales, against only 5,000 the same week in '57. The increase in the receipts of cotton at all the ports, as compared with the same period last year, amounts to 114,000 bales. The damage to the growing crops in consequence of the overflow, is now put down at 400,000 bales. The report of the board of health of this city for the past week announces the occurrence of eight deaths from yellow fever—being an increase of 4 as compared with the preceding week. No alarm felt, however. A break occurred in the Diamond Island levee yesterday, which at last accounts was twenty feet wide and four deep. Immediate efforts were made to stop the break, which it is believed will be successful.

Non-Arrival of the Telegraph Fleet.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., July 7.—P. M.—The weather is clear and has been fine all day, with a westerly breeze. No intelligence has been received with regard to the telegraph fleet.

Probable Escape of Captain De Riviere.

NEW YORK, July 8.—It is rumored here this evening that Captain De Riviere, who was arrested for an escape with the daughter of Colonel Blount, of Alabama, has made his escape from custody.

Markets.

NEW YORK, July 8.—Cotton is firm; sales of 1,500 bales at 12-16. Flour is firm; sales of 14,000 bbls.; State, \$3 80 a \$3 85; Ohio, \$4 60 a \$4 70; Southern is nominal. Wheat is heavy; sales of 30,000 bush.; southern red 10-11-12; white 11-12-13. Corn is firm; sales of 33,000 bush.; mixed 67 a 78 cents. Pork is firm; mess, \$16 60 a \$16 75; prime \$13 60 a \$13 75. Lard is firm at 11 cents. Sugar generally closed buoyant; Muscovado 6 a 7 1/2. Coffee is steady. Spirits turpentine is firm at 43 a 44 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1 62 a \$1 65. Rice is quiet at 3 a 3 1/2 cents.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Flour is steady; Howard street \$4 37 1/2. City Mills, \$4 25. Wheat is steady with light trade. Corn is firmer; white 73 a 75 cents; yellow, 78 a 79 cents. Whiskey is firm, at 23 a 24 cents. Provisions are dull and unchanged.

The New York mail failed to come to hand last night; consequently the letter of our special correspondent was not received.

MR. CORCORAN AND MR. MURUGA.

To the Editor of the Union: The telegraphic despatch in the New York Herald, a day or two since, which has been copied or made the subject of comment in several other journals, relating to the recent difficulty between Mr. Corcoran and Mr. Muruga of the Spanish legation, is entirely erroneous in its statement of facts. Mr. Muruga never was within ten feet of Mr. Corcoran on the occasion. Mr. Corcoran never presented or drew any pistol or other weapon. Mr. Muruga did, at the time he flung his glove at Mr. Corcoran, (whose back was turned to him,) draw and present a pistol, at the same time retreating rapidly and calling on Mr. Corcoran to shoot. I promise to give you the whole facts in the case to-morrow.

THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE ARMY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 3, 1858.

No. 8. Promotions and appointments in the Army of the United States, made by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, since the publication of "General Orders," No. 10, of July 7, 1857.

I.—PROMOTIONS.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brevet Second Lieutenant John C. Palfrey, to be Second Lieutenant, December 31, 1857, the date of Captain Leadbetter's resignation.

CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

Captain Campbell Graham, to be Major, December 3, 1857, the date of his death.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. L. Kirby Smith, to be Second Lieutenant, December 9, 1857, the date of Captain Graham's promotion.

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

Lieutenant Colonel Philip St. George Cooke, to be Colonel, June 14, 1858, vice Harney, appointed Brigadier General.

Major Marshall S. Howe, to be Lieutenant Colonel, June 14, 1858, vice Cooke, promoted.

Captain Lawrence P. Graham, to be Major, June 14, 1858, vice Howe, promoted.

First Lieutenant William D. Smith, to be Captain, June 4, 1858, vice Calhoun, deceased. [Company F.]

First Lieutenant Samuel H. Starr, to be Captain, June 14, 1858, vice Graham, promoted. [Company D.]

Second Lieutenant George A. Gordon, to be First Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, vice Smith, promoted. [Company E.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant John Mullins, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, vice Starr, promoted. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Berry, to be Second Lieutenant, June 4, 1858, vice Gordon, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles J. Walker, to be Second Lieutenant, June 14, 1858, vice Mullins, promoted. [Company I.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

First Lieutenant Eugene A. Carr, to be Captain, June 11, 1858, vice Anderson, resigned. [Company I.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Oliver H. Fish, to be Second Lieutenant, June 11, 1858, the date of First Lieutenant Carr's promotion. [Company B.]

SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee, to be Second Lieutenant, January 1, 1858, vice Wood, resigned. [Company B.]

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Henry C. McNeill, to be Second Lieutenant, October 26, 1857, vice Wright, deceased. [Company C.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant Colonel John Erving, of the Second Artillery, to be Colonel, October 5, 1857, vice Crane, deceased.

Captain Robert Anderson, of the Third Artillery, to be Major, October 5, 1857, vice Dimick, promoted to Second Artillery.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant James A. Hardie, to be Captain, October 5, 1857, vice Anderson, promoted to First Artillery. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant John Drysdale, to be First Lieutenant, October 5, 1857, vice Hardie, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Abram C. Wildrick, to be Second Lieutenant, October 5, 1857, vice Drysdale, promoted. [Company C.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

First Lieutenant Gustavus A. Delussay, to be Captain, August 17, 1857, vice Grelaud, deceased. [Company K.]

First Lieutenant John S. Garland, to be Captain, December 29, 1857, vice Magilton, resigned. [Company L.]

Second Lieutenant Edward F. Bagley, to be First Lieutenant, August 17, 1857, vice Delussay, promoted. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Frederick M. Follett, to be First Lieutenant, September 10, 1857, vice Willcox, resigned. [Company M.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George S. James, to be First Lieutenant, December 29, 1857, vice Garland, promoted. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George A. Kessel, to be Second Lieutenant, August 17, 1857, vice Bagley, promoted. [Company L.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles H. Morgan, of the Third Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, September 10, 1857, vice Follett, promoted. [Company A.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Francis Beach, of the Second Artillery, to be Second Lieutenant, December 29, 1857, vice James, promoted. [Company E.]

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Seth M. Barton, to be Captain, October 31, 1857, vice Miller, resigned. [Company F.]

Second Lieutenant Walter Jones, to be First Lieutenant, October 31, 1857, vice Barton, promoted. [Company H.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Aurelius F. Cone, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1857, vice Jones, deceased. [Company G.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George Ryan, of the Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 31, 1857, vice Cone, promoted. [Company B.] (Since transferred to 7th Infantry.)

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Second Lieutenant John P. Hawkins, to be First Lieutenant, October 12, 1857, vice Wright, deceased. [Company D.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Joseph S. Conrad, of the Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 12, 1857, vice Hawkins, promoted. [Company E.]

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant James N. Ward, to be Captain, September 28, 1857, vice Van Horn, deceased. [Company E.]

Second Lieutenant Alexander E. Steen, to be First Lieutenant, September 28, 1857, vice Ward, promoted. [Company A.]

Second Lieutenant Matthew L. Davis, Jr., to be First Lieutenant, January 14, 1858, vice Daniel, resigned. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant George W. Holt, of the Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, September 28, 1857, vice Steen, promoted. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Lee, of the Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 14, 1858, vice Davis, promoted. [Company I.]

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Edward J. Conner, of the Fifth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, October 22, 1857, vice Nugen, deceased. [Company A.]

Second Lieutenant Edmund C. Jones, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1857, vice Palfrey, resigned. [Company F.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Augustus H. Plummer, to be First Lieutenant, January 2, 1858, vice Van Bokelen, who vacates his regimental commission. [Company K.]

Second Lieutenant David P. Hancock, to be First Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, vice Pearce, resigned. [Company C.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant John S. Marmaduke, of the First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, August 1, 1857, vice Jones, promoted. [Company B.]

Brevet Second Lieutenant Charles E. Farrand, of the Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, January 2, 1858, vice Plummer, promoted. [Company A.] (Since transferred to First Infantry.)

Brevet Second Lieutenant Lafayette Peck, of the Eighth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, April 20, 1858, vice Hancock, promoted. [Company H.]

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieutenant Thomas C. English, to be Captain, December 29, 1857, vice Guthrie, deceased. [Company H.]

Second Lieutenant Philip A. Owen, to be First Lieutenant, August 1, 1857, vice Davis, resigned. [Company C.]

Second Lieutenant Edwin J. Harvie, to be First Lieutenant, December 29, 1857, vice English, promoted. [Company H.]

PROMOTION BY BREVET.

Colonel Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Regiment of

Cavalry, to be Brigadier General, by brevet, November 18, 1857, "for meritorious conduct, in the ability, seal, energy, and prudence displayed by him in the command of the army in Utah."

II.—APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, to be Brigadier General, June 14, 1858, vice Smith, deceased.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieutenant William L. Cabell, of the Seventh Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, March 8, 1858, vice Masten, resigned.

William H. Gill, of Ohio, to be Military Storekeeper, June 12, 1858, vice McNeill, deceased.

James C. McCarthy, of Tennessee, to be Military Storekeeper, June 14, 1858, vice White, deceased.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Joseph C. Bailey, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Surgeon, October 27, 1857, vice Hyman, resigned.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Thomas G. Rhetz, of the Regiment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Paymaster, June 14, 1858, vice Walker, deceased.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Dennis Murphy, of Virginia, to be Paymaster and Military Storekeeper, April 7, 1858, vice Lums, deceased.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

Quartermaster's Department. Alexander W. Reynolds, lately Assistant Quartermaster in the Army of the United States, to be Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, to date from August 5, 1847, vice Brent, deceased, and to resume his former place on the Army Register, next below Captain Stewart Van Vleet.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry. Matthew R. Stevenson, lately First Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, to be a Captain in the same regiment, to date from January 2, 1858, vice Hunter, deceased,